[Num. CLXIV.] THE August 29, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 29, 1789. [Vol. IV.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, August 1789.

B.
David Bruce, William, John, or Sam. Buchanan.
C.
Doctor Henry Chapese.
F.
Captain William Fanley.
G.
William Grub.
H.
Hance Hamilton, John Hamilton, John Hunter, 2,
J.
William Johnston.
L.
Alexander Logan.
O.
Isaac Orchard.
R.
John Robinson.
S.
His Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Daniel Sabouren.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log house, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with a very convenient stable erected on a part thereof, bounding the town lots a very valuable out lot of ten acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of hatshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, a Negro man named JACK, he is about 40 years of age, and his hair is not so curly, nor so much like wool, as the most of negroes. It is supposed he is lurking about Pittsburgh. Whoever will take up said Negro and deliver him to his master, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by

THOMAS GIRTY.

August 21, 1789

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Mr. Jacob Brusman's ferry to Mr. John Ormsby's house, a few perches up the Monongahela river, and has provided good flats for ferrying to and from the town of Pittsburgh, on the following terms, viz.

All persons coming to market at 2d in cash, or 3d in produce, man and horse 4d cash, or 6d. produce. As he determined to ferry on the most reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will engage the attention of the public.

JOHN PATCH.

August 5, 1789.

Extract from the Marquis de Langley's Journey through Spain.

THE medical art hath made so little progress in Spain, that, when a person falls sick there, it is useless to send for a physician; he may as well take the advice of a taylor.

I know not whether temperance be the cause of their longevity; but, let it be what it will, the inhabitants of Madrid live to a greater age than we do: and old age also disfigures and affects them less. I frequently see men of 80 walking without a cane, and reading without spectacles, nor are any wrinkles to be observed but when they are laughing or eating.

The churches of Madrid are extremely magnificent; gold and silver shine in profusion on the walls and altars, and hang resplendent from the roof. A noble city might be built with the riches concealed in the vestries.

But all these riches are nothing when compared to the grand Custode, which they make use of in carrying the large host on the festival of the Holy Sacrament. The circumference of the sun and its rays is as large as one of the wheels of my chaise. The rays are of solid gold, and profusely adorned with emeralds. The chalice on a silver pedestal three feet high. The whole Custode weighs 500ld. and rests on a golden base. No goldsmith or jeweller has been able to estimate the value of this Custode. It is the gift of an Archbishop of Sevelle.

Quarrels are unfrequent here. A Spaniard is in general not only sober, but even his inebriation is peaceful; when he drinks to excess he goes to sleep.

Three fourths of Spain are uncultivated, because the Spaniards would rather beg than till the ground.

The present Monarch has done almost every thing in his power to encourage agriculture; he has instituted premiums, but without any benificial effect; people are expecting every day to see him begin cultivating himself a corner of one of his own parks. That would be the only way to conquer the national prejudice, which looks upon tilling the land as a disgraceful situation.

What! A king of Spain turn husbandman! And why not! Hear Cyrus: "I alone," says he, "have measured, dug and sowed, the large garden I have at the gate of Babylon; and when I am well, I never dine till I have laboured a couple of hours with my gardeners; if there is nothing to be done in my garden, I split wood, draw water, or labour in my orchard." Charles the third will, I hope, follow the example of Cyrus. Alphonsus the third or fourth, I have forgot which, was called the astronomer and Alchymist; Charles the third will be surnamed the husbandman or farmer. Telescopes and bottles have been engraved on the tomb of Alphonsus; on that of Charles will be drawn sheaves of wheat and other grain. It is of more use to feed his people, than to tell the number of stars, to be blowing charcoal, and wallowing in the ashes.

It is pleasant enough to see in the rooms of every gentleman of Madrid, the genealogical tree of their family engraved on a large sheet of vellum. You will find these trees looped clipped, without moss, without any decayed wood, or rotten branches. A Minister of State, a General, or an admiral, &c always appears at the head. No notice is taken of the humble mechanic, or husbandman, who gave birth to the illustrious person from whom the descendent is traced; one would think that the founder of the family never had a father; and oftentimes the most honest man of the whole race is passed over without any notice.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 14.

THE arret that excludes the substitutes, (the suppleans) from being admitted to the Assembly of the States General, positively declares that none shall have the privilege of attending meeting but in cases of incumbant's disease, and in such cases, if no subject should have been named to succeed the Representative, the Electors are to be convened for the purpose of chusing another.

The States have hitherto been taken up in examining their Deputies commissions. It was first proposed to have this operation performed by the three orders in common; but the nobility and clergy insisted on each Order examining its own members. This was done with a view to baffle the pretensions of the Comissions, who would fain have all matters relative to the states to be decided, not as formerly by the plurality of orders, which would make but three votes, but the majority of voices, which would produce as many votes as the assembly is composed of members; and in this case the third class would be alway sure of a great majority; for, besides that their number is equal to the two other orders, many partizans may be found among these ever disposed to favor the views of the Tiers Etat. Many worthy rectors of parishes, most of whom have been unanimously approved of by the people, are openly espousing the interest of the third class, and express a manifest antipathy for all the dignitaries, viz Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and their connections. The same spirit may be said to exist in inferior nobility. This is the reason why the commons were so earnest in soliciting government to grant them a more equal representation than they enjoyed in former assemblies alledging, that as they actually constituted the nation and their number was in proportion to the other Orders, more than a half, the least they could expect was to form one half of the General Assembly. This claim seemed so just that His Majesty granted it, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the Notables, who had been previously assembled to examine this claim, and who voted by a great majority, in favor of the form used in convening the last Assembly of the States General in 1614. This was looked upon by every body as a real and signal victory gained by the Commons, nor was it in the least debated, but that at the meeting of the States, every thing would be decided by the plurality of votes taken individually; for it would have been needless and illusory to increase their number if they were not to acquire an additional influence in the Assembly; and such must certainly be the case if the suffrages are to be taken collectively from the three Orders. Mr. NECKAR in his speech at the opening of the Assembly, seemed inclined, to the great astonishment of the public, to favor the latter mode of voting, and although he palliated the manner, by saying, that in some cases the former might be preferable, such a doctrine was very much against his own principles in the King's Council, where he openly avowed a different opinion.

The above short paragraph will serve to explain why the three classes, or more properly speaking, the high ranks of the nobility and clergy are not to agree, for it is they, who being extremely rich, would be loth, in all probability, notwithstanding their specious condecensions, to have an act pass that might expose them to pay strictly what they ought.

The Clergy of this metropolis have closed at last their scrutiny. The Archbishop of Paris and four exemplary Rectors were unanimously chosen among the number.

Mr. Guy Target, as well known for his philanthropy, as he is celebrated for his eloquence and enlightened mind, has been elected a Delegate to the States General, for the Eastern district without the walls of Paris.

The Commons of Provence have lately had a medal struck in honor of M. DELA TOUR, their Intendent. Though unadorned, yet its inscription must be highly pleasing to so good so upright a citizen. "The Commons of Provence offer this small, but sincere token of their gratitude to CHARLE DE LA TOUR, who has been their friend these forty years." In the letter which accompanied the medal where these words "As in the days of Henry the Great, his brave soldiers had but to look at his conspicuous plume of white feathers in order to rally and pursue the path of glory, so let this medal distributed among us, by recalling to our minds the unanimous sentiments which inspired the adjudging it to that worthy citizen, become a warning to us in the political career we are going to enter, that we may have no other object in view but the welfare of our country."

LONDON. May 18.

DECLARATION

Made by Mr. Elliot, the English Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, to the Count Bernstorf, April 23 1789.

"I willingly acquiesce to the desire your excellency has expressed receiving, in writing, the summary of those representations I had the honor to make to you by word of mouth, by the orders of my court.

"Your excellency will be pleased to remember, that at the time the king of Denmark yielded up a part of his land and sea forces as auxiliaries to Russia, his Danish majesty applied for the intervention of his Britannic majesty, to re-establish tranquility between Sweden and Russia.

"It is also with the liveliest sorrow that I must recall to your excellency's memory that the empress of Russia thought proper to avoid the mediation of the king and his allies; and that this refusal was the only cause of the continuation of hostilities, since his majesty the king of Sweden had accepted in the freest and most amicable manner, that offer from the three courts, which were animated with the only desire of stopping the shedding of blood, and maintaining the northern balance.

"Your excellency has afterwards been witness that the king and his allies have acted with energy, to give the most undoubted proofs that they thought the preservation of Sweden was of the greatest importance, and that these courts, mutually endeavoured to obtain a cessation of hostilities from the land and sea forces of his Swedish majesty, which had ade in the military operations of the last campaign, and their endeavours had the most salutary effects.

"The king, my master, still sees with sorrow, that since that epoch, the offers of mediation and service from the king and his allies have not produced the desired effect: nor could they incline the empress to agree to a mediation for restoring peace to the east, nor to the north of Europe.

"Under these circumstances, when Russia refuses to accept every mediation, and that the continuation of hostilities proceeds from this refusal only, his Britannic majesty and his allies think they should strongly represent to the court of Denmark, that this court appears to them entirely freed from every stipulation of a treaty merely defensive; and even to add, that, in the present case, the joining the Danish forces either by land or sea to those of Russia, would even cause Denmark to be considered as one of the powers at war, and could but justify the king of Sweden in asking for a speedy and efficacious assistance from his Britannic majesty and his allies, from whom his Swedish majesty has accepted a pure and unlimited mediation.

"From the principles of sincerity which I have ever observed towards a court in alliance, and a friend to Great Britain, I must assure you, sir, that neither the king of England nor his allies, can give up the system they have adopted, with the design, only of maintaining the equal balance of the north; a balance no less interesting to Denmark than to all maritime and trading nations.

"I doubt not that your excellency perceives how little the most favorable interpretation of your treaty could assist the empress if it occasioned by land or by sea, a vigorous co-operation of the three powers in defence of Sweden; nor that the council of Copenhagen is too wise and too moderate to expose either Russia or Denmark to an increase of hostilities from courts which, in other respects wish for peace, and who do not refuse to establish it on the most solid foundation and on conditions the most advantageous to every party concerned.

"Therefore, sir, I must expressly entreat you, from the king and his allies, to induce the court of Denmark not to grant any part of their forces, either by land or sea, to act offensively against Sweden, under pretence of a defensive treaty, but, on the contrary, to support a perfect neutrality in the province and on all the seas belonging to the king of Denmark.

"Depend on it, sir, that as soon as Denmark will have taken a resolution so conformably to the wishes of her true friends, the concurrence of the king of Denmark towards the re establishment of a general peace would be infinitely agreeable to the king my master; and I dare add, that your excellency has too long been acquainted with the true interests of Russia, and with the sentiments of England, to not be sensible that the empress of Russia can not better confide to effect a peace that to his Britannic majesty and his allies. My instructions are to ask of your excellency a clear and decisive answer on the intentions of his Danish majesty with regard to a junction of part of his forces, either by land or sea, to the forces of her Imperial majesty of Russia, and to propose the neutrality of the Danish states and of the Danish sea, under the most efficacious promise of security from the king of England and his allies.

"The desire of avoiding every kind of useless animosities, has caused me to address myself to your excellency by a private letter, rather than deliver a formal declaration, the contents of which might have been made more public than the actual circumstances of affairs require; and I am bold enough to flatter myself, that whatever may be the event of my negociations, your excellency will do me the justice of acknowledging that I have labored to prevent the the miseries of war. May our united endeavours revive in the hearts of the sovereigns the true love of their subjects, too unhappy victims of that chimerical love of glory, which has so frequently and so unnecessarily stained Europe with blood.

American News.

BOSTON, July 31.

A squadron of his most Christian majesty's navy is shortly expected to arrive at this port, to pass the approaching equinox. To our citizens who have so often experienced the polite attentions of the officers of the French nation, and who have seen, with so much pleasure, the perfect discipline, good order and urbanity of the French seamen; and to those whom their appearance will bring to recollection, the times when they freely mingled their blood with our countrymen, in defence of the liberties of America, this intelligence will be particularly interesting and agreeable.

NEW YORK. August 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the same upon the table. The speaker then signed the bill.

A message was received from the senate by their secretary, Mr. Otis, who informed the honorable house that they had concurred in the bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, without any amendments.

Friday, July 31.

Mr Scott of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing a land office for the western territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a standing committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to present the same to the President for his approbation and signature, and Mr. White and Mr. Partridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the measures taken by Congress and the state of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of said state, &c. brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

A message by Mr Secretary Lear was received, informing, that he was directed by the President of the United States to return to the house, an act to regulate the collection of duties imposed upon ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which had received the President's approbation and signature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A message was received from the senate by their secretary, informing, that they had passed the bill for establishing the treasury department, with amendments,

Also, That the senate had appointed Mr. Wingate as a standing committee, to join the committee appointed by the honorable house, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee for the purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal of the United States, for the publication, preservation and authentication of the acts of Congress, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Thursday, August 6.

The house went into a committee on a bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress, and their officers, and having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported the same; the bill was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed: it now stands as follows;

The wages of the speaker twelve dollars per day, the other members six dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles distance from home.

The salary of chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, during the session of Congress.

The salary of the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum, and two dollars a day during the session of Congress.

The first clerks under the secretary and clerk of the house, at three dollars per day, and the other clerks at two dollars per day each.

The serjeant at arms four dollars per day, during the sessions,

The door keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their assistants two dollars per day during the sessions.

Friday, August 7.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gerry, Trumbull, and Burke, to bring in a bill to give further encouragement to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

A message was received from the President by the Hon. Gen. Knox, secretary at war, which being read, is in the following words:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The business which has hitherto been under the consideration of Congress has been of so much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other subject. But the disputes which exist between some of the United States and several powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the union, and the hostilities which have in several instances been committed on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate interposition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the several sentiments and papers, which have been submitted to me on this subject by General Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the measures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian tribes, whose happiness, in the course of events, so materially depend on the national justice and humanity of the United States.

If it should be the judgment of Congress, that it would be most expedient to terminate all differences in the southern district, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the consideration of the expediency of instituting a temporary commission for that purpose, to consist of three persons, whose authority should expire with the occasion.

How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would be competent to the establishment and preservation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is also a matter which merits your serious consideration.

Along with this object I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform and effective system for the MILITIA of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure, on which the honor, safety, and well being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend.

But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particularly anxious, it should receive as early attention as circumstances will admit; because it is now in our power to avail ourselves of the military knowledge disseminated throughout the several states, by means of the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the late army, a resource which is daily diminishing by deaths and other causes.

To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New York, August 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the message, which, together with the said message, was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Another message was received from the President by Mr Lear, that the President had approved of the following acts:

An act to establish an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War.

An act for the establishment of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

An act to provide for the government of the territory North West of the river Ohio.

The bill for establishing the compensation of the members of the two houses, and their officers, having been read a third time was recommitted. The house went immediately into committee on the same; after having reduced the door keepers from 730 dollars per annum, to three dollars per day, during the session, the committee rose, and the bill as amended was again ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, August 8.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union.

The message of the President, and the papers accompanying the same, having been taken into consideration, it was

Refolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pafs providing for the neceffary expences attending any negociations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commiffioners for thofe purpofes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Moore, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpofe.

Refolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that an act ought to pafs providing a proper fyftem of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr Heifter, and Mr. Mathews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpofe.

The refolutions were approved by the houfe.

Adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock,

Monday, Auguft 10.

The bill for eftablifhing the compenfation to be allowed the members of Congrefs and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when on the queftion, "Shall the bill pafs?" the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

Affirmative. Meff rs. Baldwin, Benfon, Brown, Burke, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzfimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heifter, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee Madfon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Savey, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining Wadfworth. 30.

Negative. Meffrs. Ames, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Leonard, Livermore, Patridge, Van Renfaeller, Sedgwick, Sylveiter, Thatcher. 16.

So it paffed in the affirmative.

The following meffage from the Prefident was delivered to the Houfe, by the Hon Gen. Knox.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Repreffentatives,

I have directed a ftatement of the troops in the fervice of the United States to be laid before you for your information.

Thefe troops were raifed by virtue of the refolves of Congrefs of the 20th October 1786. and the 3d of October, 1787. in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hoftile Indians, to prevent all intruffions on the public lands, and to facilitate the furveying and felling of the fame, for the purpofe of reducing the public debt.

As thefe important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is neceffary that the eftablifhment thereof fhould, in all refpects, be conformed by law, to the conftitution of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

New York, Auguft 11.

A ftatement of the troops was handed to the fpeaker with the meffage.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpofe, Brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian treaties, &c.

Tuefday, Auguft 11.

The bill providing for the expences of negociating and treating with the Indians; and the appointment of commiffioners for that purpofe; was read a fecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houfe.

The houfe then refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr Boudinot in the Chair) to take the above bill into confideration.

The words in this bill, "that commiffioners not exceeding three," it was moved fhould be ftruck out, This motion was oppofed.

Many ingenious obfervations were offered on both fides of the queftion; when the vote being taken, the motion for ftriking out the words, paffed in the affirmative by a large majority.

A motion was then made, that the committee fhould rife and report the bill.

This motion was feconded, but after fome debate it was withdrawn.

Mr. Wadfworth, of the joint committee appointed to confider and report when it will be convenient for Congrefs to adjourn; alfo to report what bufinefs now before Congrefs, muft be neceffarily attended to previous to a recefs, brought in a report to this effect: That it will be proper and convenient for Congrefs to adjourn on the twelfth of September next, and that poftponing other bufinefs, till the next feffion, it will be neceffary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

THE BILLS.

For eftablifhing the treafury and judical departments.

To regulate the coafting trade.

For allowing compenfations to the Prefident and Vice Prefident.

For allowing compenfations to the members, and both houfes of Congrefs.

For providing for the expences of negociations and treating with the Indians.

Alfo the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicott.

And on the fubject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the punifhment of crimes.

To regulate proceffes in the federal courts, and fees in the fame.

The falaries of the judges.

The falaries of the executive officers.

And the bill for the fafe keeping of the acts, records and great feal of the United States.

This report being read, the houfe adjourned.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 29,

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE, of Auguft 5.

On Saturday laft, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. happened the moft violent hurricane, tempeft, or thunder ftorm (for we are at a lofs to determine its proper name) that was ever known in this borough or its vicinity. We can conceive of nothing, except an earthquake, that could be attended with more alarming circumftances. The cloud from the weft, or rather a number of clouds of a moft lowering afpect furioufly agitated, broken, and feemingly ready to fall, attracted the attention, and prepared the mind in fome meafure, for what was to follow. The lightning appeared to thofe who were at a diftance, remarkably red and feemed to flafh from the cloud to earth, and back again in fuch quick fucceffion, for fome time, as to appear one sheet of flame. This might have had great effect on the air, at fome miles diftance from town, to fet it in rapid motion, efpecially when preffed down by a heavy cloud fuddenly falling towards the earth. A very confiderable quantity of hail fell: and the rain was fo abundant, that it feemed thrown from buckets, and being carried along, and dafhed againft every oppofing object, by a moft impetuous wind, darkened the air in fuch a manner, that all furrounding objects feemed loft in night. The ftorm threatened to lay the whole town in ruin; with fuch irreffitible force did the column of air move on; happily, however, the damages were much lefs than apprehended. The new brick houfe belonging to the Rev Mr. Davidfon, being on an elevated fot near the weft end of the town, and lying directly in the line of march of this powerful column, was the firft fufferer; all parts of the building above the fquare were fuddenly borne off, and a great part of the roof was carried over Mr. Patton's houfe which ftood at a fmall diftance on the eaft, ftriking it forcibly and injuring it greatly, in its way, and fell on the adjoining lot. Mr. Patton's houfe is left in much the fame condition as the Doctor's.--- After injuring fome fmaller buildings in its courfe to the eaftward, the next elevated object, to which it pointed its fury, was the Presbyterian church in the center of the town, a building of uncommon folidity, calculated, it was thought, to ftand for ages, amidft all the war of elements. About a fourth part, however, of the roof of the north fide was carried off with the weighty cornice, and thrown to the ground at fome hundred yards diftance on the eaft fide of the open fquare which is in the center of this borough.

After leaving the town, it bent its courfe to the public buildings, and greatly injured that range neareft to the town. Many fences in the neighbourhood which were in the line of its direction, were alfo thrown down; but how far it extended, we have not yet learned. Let it, however, not be forgotten, that dreadful as the fcene was, through the good providence of God, not a fingle life was loft, or any perfonal injury worth mentioning, received; and the buildings, it is hoped, will foon be reftored to as good order as they were in before,

At a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Pittfburgh and country adjoining, at the houfe of Adamfon Tannihill, on the 25th of this inftant, Auguft, being the day of adjournment as advertifed, to take the fenfe of each other on the fubject of a Repreffentative in the Affembly. After conderable debate, General John Gibfon in the Chair, it was moved and carried in the affirmative, that thofe prefent fhould make known their fentiments on the above fubject by ballot; which was accordingly done, when it appeared, on examining the voters, that the numbers were as follows:

For James O'Hara,	40
George Wallace,	11
Thomas Morton,	1

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE fubfcriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enfuing Election, and flatters himfelf, that fuch of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He alfo informs them, that fhould he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his ftudy to promote the intereft of the public, and to deferve their eftteem. Thofe of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleafure of dealing with when in public truft, will, in fome meafure be able to judge for themfelves, whether or not he did endeavour to do them juftice and deferve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittfburgh, July 27, 1789.

THE fubfcribers having been appointed by the Grand Jury at the laft court for the purpofe of fixing a time for the town and country to confult on the fubject of a Repreffentation for the enfuing year; take this opportunity of requefting that the people of the different townfhips in the county of Alleghany, will appoint one or more deputies to attend on the Tuefday of the next court, at the Court Houfe in Pittfburgh, to fignify their fenfe on that fubject, and unite, if poffible, in forming a ticket that will give general fatisfaction.

JOHN GIBSON,
D. SMITH,
R. BUNTIN
D. DUNCAN.

Auguft 26. 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of fatisfaction which I gave to the refpectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Conftable, I once more prefume to offer my fervices to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I defire; it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I am act: the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany ftands open; as a candidate for that office I prefent myfelf, hoping that a well judging public will take my former fervices in their confideration, & reward them by planting on a brow filvered over with age, this trifling fcion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a fecondary object, the hand of oppreffion would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpefs orphan, deprived by the premature arreft of death, of the fupport derived from a tender hufband or affectionate parent, fhall never have caufe to curfe me, nor fhall the public at large, whofe affiftance I now folicit, on whofe patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deservedly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble fervant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittfburgh, Auguft 28, 1789.

To the Electors of the County of Alleghany.

I HAVE for fome time paft had it in view to offer myfelf as a Candid date for the Sheriffs Office; but until now have not had the confidence thus publicly to avow my intentions. I had imagined that the electors, in the choice of this officer, would in a great degree determine his merit by the advantages which the public had hitherto derived from his conduct; under the influence of this opinion, my profpect of fuccefs feemed not very flattering, as I had not until very lately come into this part of the country; and confequently could not have been active in its fupport during the late war, whilft others might have juftified their pretenfions on that ground.

On further confideration, I think it would be very impolitic to regard pretenfions of this nature, as it might produce greater expence, and will naturally excite others to deferve well of the public, which may give rife to a dangerous emulation in the fociety; whilft a difregard to fuch claims will preferve peace and good order, and induce men to come forward to ferve the public only when their own intereft is immediately concerned. The office of Sheriff is not only honorable but lucrative; and whilft the fees, on one hand, induce the candidate to purfue it, the public, on their part, who are to fupport the officer, ought to regard the perfon who would do the bufinefs on the eafieft terms. It is true the legiflature has allowed what was fuppofed reafonable for the fervices, but if you can get it done for lefs, you are certainly at liberty to make choice of the perfon who will do it. I therefore take this public method of foliciting your votes for that office at the enfuing election, and do pledge myfelf to do the bufinefs for one half the fees allowed by law, and that this fmall fum may be difcharged by the public as eafy as poffible. I will receive from them all kinds of produce, allowing the following prices, wheat 4s. rye 3. oats 1s. 10d. corn 2s. 6d. barley 3 9 buckwheat 2s potatoes 2s 6d. per bufhel, and for fuch other articles as are not here mentioned, the higheft felling prices. Having thus afcertained the prices of moft of the articles that may be offered, it cannot be fuppofed that I mean to impofe on the public, by fixing the price myfelf, after the produce is delivered.

Thefe propofals being much more advantageous than any that have been yet offered, I cannot doubt but that they will meet with the approbation of the public, and fhould they think proper to elect me, I fhall endeavour by every attention on my part, to merit the appointment.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

☞ The Truftees of the Pittfburgh Academy are requefted to meet at the Coffee-houfe in Pittfburgh, on Tuefday the firft of September, at fix o'clock in the afternoon.

Robert Galbraith, Secretary.

Auguft 27, 1789.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Eakin, late of this town, deceaſed, are requeſted to come and pay off their accounts in one month from this date, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their claims, properly atteſted, within the aforeſaid period, to

JOHN GIBSON, DAVID DUNCAN, } Adminiſtrators.

Pittſburgh, July 24, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the

Black & White Smiths Buſineſs,

He has furniſhed himſelf with a very good horſe ſhoer and country ſmith, and likewiſe makes locks, keys, hinges of all ſorts, pipe tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates, poliſhed and unpoliſhed andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and iceweirs, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates tackle trees, makes creepers, curries, and pinching forgs, rupture belts, grinds awls, razors, toaſters, and penknives, cleans and finiſhes guns and piſtols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the moſt reaſonable terms, he flatters himſelf he will engage the attention and favors of the public.

GEORGE M'CUNNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, July 29, 1789.

N. B. Wanted an Apprentice to the above buſineſs.

John Findley & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the cask or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

SLANE

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Waſhington township, Fayette county, near Redſtone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the uſual allowance, adjoining the ſaid Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the firſt quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and the ſale made on the premiſes if required at the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be ſold, a number of elegant young horſes, ſome of them the beſt bred, being part of the eſtate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceaſed, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, ſole executrix.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of June laſt, living in Weſtmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Cloſe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dreſs is tow trowſers and a hunting ſhirt. M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had alſo a tow hunting ſhirt, body ſhirt and trowſers, and ſtriped jacket. It is ſuppoſed that they have about five pounds in caſh with them. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſcribed ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to diſcharge their reſpective balances before the firſt day of next October, as all outſtanding debts after that period will be ſued for without reſpect of perſons. The great lenity he has already ſhewn, will convince every perſon of candour, how diſagreeable ſuch a proceeding will be to him.

He has now for ſale, a large quantity of high proof Whiſkey of moſt excellent quality and flavor, which he will ſell on very low terms for caſh or fur, and if more eligible to the purchaſer, would deliver it at the houſe of Mr. Elie Coulter on the bank of Yough's.

FREDERICK ROHRER.

Greenſburgh, July 24, 1789.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim ſet up for the ſame by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find ſaid Colvin or his attorney, to ſite him perſonally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the ſecretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I ſhall apply for my patent. ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Iſaac Newkirk enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Waſhington county, on ſaid Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that ſaid Newkirk hath a better right for the ſame: The firſt Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y. Land Office.

ALL thoſe who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, reſpecting the ſettlement of their accounts, are, for the laſt time, called upon to ſettle and pay off the ſame, on or before the 31ſt inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit, without further notice.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unb'emiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEELS or other Boats, on reaſonable terms and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

August 5, 1789.

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry township; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty-fourth day, at the houſe of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER, JOHN GIFFEN, } Commiſſioners

JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 15/ per annum) and all Orders in its different Branches will be done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS ... for one fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding